THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 26. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR

Board of Works Jan 1 92

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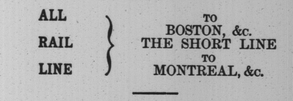

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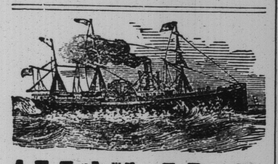

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

The position of a mother is no sinecure. She must never be caught napping at her post of duty. She must not only stand ready with "Line upon line and precept upon precept," but she must so sugar-coat this disagreeable medicine to childish palates that it becomes a pleasure to take it. It was a wise mother who taught her son to brush his teeth regularly by refusing to give him his morning kiss until that duty had been performed, but it is necessary to first instil a desire for the kiss. Kiss your child every morning and he will be most likely to look for and prize this mark of your affection. Forget it yourself and he will forget it also.

Table etiquette must be taught at home and you cannot begin too early. If it is necessary to bring a two-year-old child to the table it is also necessary to teach him to eat with some regard to the laws of decency. Do not imagine that he is too young to learn good manners. He will learn them much more readily at that age than he will at ten years, by which time, if he has not already acquired them, you will often have to blush for him. When I was a child my father would have reprimanded me severely for seating myself at the table before the older members of the family, but nowadays it is too common to see children scramble into their seats without the slightest regard to this point of politeness. It is a simple and graceful thing to say "good-night" to superiors, equals and inferiors alike, but, it is safe to say, that if your two-year-old baby does not do it your fifteen-year-old girl will be likely to omit it at times, or even altogether.

Acquiring and spending should go hand in hand. When a child is old enough to spend money it is well that he should learn its value by being taught to perform easy tasks, for which he can be paid. At the same time it is sometimes a dangerous precedent to pay children for the performance of duties which should fall to their share whether they are paid for them or not. When it is desirable that they should earn money in order that they may somewhat appreciate its worth, give them some rather unusual task for which you can conscientiously reward them. If a child is inclined to be lazy, teach him to enjoy work. This may not be an easy task, but woe to him and to you if he grows up feeling that work means martyrdom. "But it is much easier to do it myself," says some quick, impatient woman. That is just where a woman's martyrdom to her sense of duty comes in. You must literally stand by, while your child performs slowly, bunglingly, mayhap unwillingly, something that you yourself would much rather do, but this sacrifice you must make to his moral training, and then you must assume a virtue if you have it not, and stimulate him to well doing by profuse thanks and by making much of the service he has done you. It sometimes takes a wee bit of hypocrisy to be a successful mother.

LIME FOR POULTRY.

The suggestion to give grain soak of lime water to poultry, noted by S. Beale, page 209, is well worthy of quasi condemnation. Animals cannot live on mineral food, and lime in this—its natural condition—is acrid and injurious. There is no need for it either, or for the trouble taken in preparing the grain. Some fresh bones with the meat attached, as are thrown aside by the butchers, especially the softer and more cellular rib bones, make the best form in which to give the lime needed by hens. If it is too much trouble to break these with a hammer on a block in the poultry yard, which has been my practice for years, the bones may be burned in the kitchen stove and the ashes given to the fowls in the yard or in some place to which they have free access. The waste bones of the household may be thus turned to use in the most profitable way, and a flock of fifty hens will consume all the waste of a good-sized family. For large flocks a contract should be made with the local butcher. In this form the lime is digestible and the phosphoric acid in the bones will also be valuable. It is very certain that no indigestible matter given to a hen can help her in any way to make shells for her eggs, all material of which must necessarily pass through the blood before it can reach the ovary.

It is a common experience among poultrymen, that rape and hemp seed are useful to the laying hens, and increase the number of eggs. Now both these seeds are rich in lime, the ash of the former having fourteen per cent of it and that of the latter twenty-three per cent. And in this regard it might be mentioned that the seed of the esparcet, which is eaten by fowls with great avidity, has more than a third of its ash lime. Thus the culture of this plant, one of the leguminosæ, may be recommended as very useful to poultry keepers. It is a common crop on the small French farms, under common name sainfoin, and the fowls eat the whole plant, which like all its family (the clover) has a great quantity of lime in it. Clover itself is thus useful to fowls as a green crop on that account. This is the only way in which lime can be given to fowls healthfully.

HINTS ON FEEDING FOWLS.

Proper feeding is the most important subject connected with poultry keeping and to a lack of knowledge of it many failures may be attributed. To feed for good results one must, of course, consider the characteristics of the breed he keeps. Brahmas, Cochins and other Asiatic breeds easily become over-fat, and in a state of obesity will produce few eggs, and these often unfertile. The medium-sized breeds are less liable to this trouble, and the Leghorns and other active breeds are almost free from it. A quart of solid feed to a dozen average fowls is considered about a proper feed. Feed but little corn to Asiatics, as they will surely become too fat with a liberal supply of it.

After the maturing of the garden truck, and after it has been gathered, is a good time to turn the garden patch into a run for fowls. The fowls will destroy innumerable worms and insects injurious to vegetation, especially if the ground be first plowed to bring all the insects to view. Then the birds will delight in the remains of vegetables left on the ground and in the corners of the garden. A "garden-patch" should have a good chicken-proof fence to exclude the fowls when their presence would be injurious and to confine them to the run after the above plan, at least for a time.

When the fowls have full range of the farm, and can pick up green food at will, it is not necessary to cultivate green food for them except in the shape of root crops or silage for winter use, but when the flock is necessarily confined, it is desirable to raise a variety of green food in the garden. Tender young green oats, rye, lettuce and clover, which may be cultivated in odd corners and spots in the garden, will make capital food and increase the supply of eggs from the confined flock very much besides adding to the health, and adding gloss to the plumage. If this be supplemented with a good supply of animal food in the shape of green cut bone or meat scrap, a flock of hens, even in confinement will be found the most profitable of the farm stock, considering the money invested. Turnips are a cheap crop, and an abundant supply of them should be stored in the fall. Fowls will eat them, top and and all, in the winter when the more tender green food is gone. A small piece of good ground will produce a great crop of them at almost no expense.

MILK OR BUTTER?

Which is more remunerative, milk at three cents per quart or butter at thirty cents per pound? What selling rates of milk and butter are more nearly equal? asks a writer in the Country Gentleman. It depends on the butter-making value of the milk. If low in fat, selling the milk at three cents a quart would be by far the best plan. Where twelve quarts of milk is required to a pound of butter, 4 per cent fat milk, it would be best to sell, for the milk would outsell the butter by six cents, and out of the skim-milk must come the difference in selling prices, labor and packing. Where the milk is from 35 to 37 per cent fat, as most milk actually tests, the difference would be more marked and more in favor of selling, especially as long as the milk buyer did not demand any very high standard of quality. But if you have cows giving 5 per cent fat milk—which means 5½ lb. of butter to the 100 lb. of milk, or about 48 quarts—then the butter value would be $1.65, as against $1.44 for the milk and the skim milk besides, to go for labor and the like; and if this skim milk were fed to growing pigs, sweet and with grain, it would be worth at least two cents a gallon, but would not be if fed to old or fattening hogs that have got their growth. In the West, outside of the influences of the city milk trade and its demands that are governed by causes remote from the regular channels of trade average, 36 to 40 per cent milk is sold on a basis that runs pretty close to prices of Elgin butter, i. e., 25 lb. of this average milk is marketed for the price of a pound of this named butter. Then knowing what amount of fine butter 48 quarts or 100 lb. of milk would make, one can quickly ascertain what the profitable equality would be between milk at quart or actually made butter prices, and then choose between the two—if there is a market choice. Knowing the quality of the milk that one's cows give on a good and well fed nutritive ration, the best way to do turns on the question of labor, and the simple rules of addition and substraction as laid down in Dayboll.

COWY TASTE IN MILK.

It is not the mere cooling of the milk that gives the unpleasant taste and odor to the milk called "animal" or "cowy," which is due to that matter which exists in the blood of animals and is excreted through the skin in the perspiration. This will escape from the milk as it cools, and the more rapidly the milk cools, the more rapidly it escapes, because it is a volatile matter; but if the perfectly fresh milk is bottled and closed up so that this matter cannot escape, and is then cooled, the odor on opening the bottle will be apparent and offensive, and if the cream raised from milk entirely closed from the air, except in the submerged system known as the Cooley deep-setting, is made into butter, this will be ill-flavored and smell like inside of a newly slaughtered animal. I have tried this purposely in the investigation of this animal matter in the milk, and have gathered the drops of it from a receptacle fitted on the inside cover of a pail that was air-tight and set in ice water. The fluid condensed from this vapor is oily, yellow in color and is unquestionably to my mind the impure matter that would have escaped from the skin in perspiration had it an opportunity to do so. And when this impurity—a waste, and consequently excreted—is retained in the animal by a check to the perspiration, the result is poisoning of the blood and a fever of some kind.

THE CENERAL PURPOSE COW.

Beef production and milk production in the same animal are often useful to the farmer, but should not be the aim of him who desires to receive the greatest amount of profit from the dairy. A first-class beef and milk and butter cow, combined in the one animal, is rarely, if ever seen; either the beef tendency will prevail, or the dairy qualities. All animals require so much food for support, and the balance that they are able to digest goes to keep up heat in the body and to the production of fat,—half in the animal frame and half in the milk pail. If the animal has been bred long in the line of beef production rather than milk and butter, the greatest amount of this fat will go to beef, and the reverse. The first-class dairy cow cannot be made very fat while in good flow of milk. She cannot digest enough rich food above the amount required to maintain support to deposit a large amount of fat on her bones and maintain a heavy flow of milk at the same time. The general purpose cow, then, is not a strict reality, though there may be good milking strains of beef breeds, which are useful where beef is the main object.

TO GERYMANDER QUEBEC.

The scheme for the gerrymandering of the province of Quebec in the interest of the Dominion government is so far advanced as to have been put in the form of a bill and sent to the premier. Sir John Thompson has not yet, however, decided to introduce it, although it has passed the council and is being made ready for distribution should it be brought down. The premier told his French-Canadian followers who are pressing hard for it that unless they could guarantee that the gerrymander would secure the return of government supporters in eight liberal constituencies he would not introduce the bill. The premier is shrewd enough to discount the sanguine assurances of the desperate politicians who are staking their all on this measure. Even if he did consent to introduce it he could not rely on its passage, because Ontario conservatives would not care to stay here a month or perhaps two in excess of the ordinary session just to please such of their Quebec colleagues as fear defeat. Then the ministry must count on having to explain to Lord Aberdeen why such an extraordinary and unconstitutional thing is to be done as to redistribute twice after the census of 1891.

STORY OF A BIBLE.

A Message to a Young Man From His Dead Father.

Rev. J. C. Campbell, agent of the Bible Society at Ottawa, told a Star correspondent a curious story of a bible. He says that on September 23rd, last, a young man holding a position of trust in a leading business concern at the capital went down to Montreal to see the Shamrock-Capital lacrosse match. It had been his custom when in Montreal to put up at the Windsor Hotel, but on this occasion urged by companions went to the St. Lawrence Hall. In this change of hotel Mr. Campbell recognizes the providence of God. While in his room, No. 128, at the St. Lawrence Hall, the young man picked up a bible that lay on the table. On the front of the fly-leaf he found a message written by a former occupant of the room, expressing the hope that some guest of the hotel who might in the future read the words he had written, might be led to accept Christ as his Saviour.

Turning the leaf, the young man was surprised to find another message in the handwriting of his own father, who had died in 1889, and who he knew had put up at the St. Lawrence hall several years before that. He examined the writing by samples he had, and the identity was complete, though there was no signature.

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD.

The message he read was this: "I am not a young man, but I accepted the truths contained in this book thirty-five years ago, and can say now, after an experience of all these years, that I would not disown the teachings herein contained for a warranty deed to all the real estate in this city. God is my witness that I mean what I say. Why? Because I have the assurance of eternal life when I come to die. Young man, this may be your hope, by accepting what God offers you in this Bible."

The young man knew his father had been converted about the time indicated.

The message, says the Rev. Mr. Campbell, came to the young man as a message from the dead, and was the means from that day of converting him to God's service.

When he became fully convinced that the writing was his father's, the young man tried to buy the Bible from the St. Lawrence hall people. They could not sell it, as it had been placed in the room by the Montreal Bible society, but the clerk referred him to the agent of the society, who when he heard the story made him a present of the book. In return the young man wrote out all the facts given above, which have been incorporated in a report of the Montreal Bible society sent to the parent body in London.

The incident was considered by the Montreal Bible society as a remarkable evidence that the work of the society is not fruitless. The Bible is now held by the young man as a sacred memento of his father, and he frequently uses it in the energetic work which he is doing for a leading Presbyterian church in Ottawa.

RURAL CUSTOMS IN BULGARIA.

In Bulgaria, men, women and children, all work in the fields, in planting or in harvesting, the mother often carrying her baby upon her back several miles from home for this work. Arriving at the field, baby is laid under a tree, or if necessary the mother can improvise a hammock with three sticks and a stout blanket and swing up the infant after the manner of a gypsy kettle, arranging her apron as a screen upon the sunny side.

The village house is simple indeed—one story, built up in basket work, of small sticks, or a rough frame filled with upright sticks or scantling, and plastered within and without with common mud mixed with chopped hay or straw. If the builder is able he then covers this foundation coat with one of lime or white earth, giving it a much more tidy appearance. The floors are often made of mud, but when dry are very hard and much neater than one who had never seen them would suppose possible. Often the whole family sleep in one room, upon blankets or mattresses spread upon the floor at night and folded up during the day, and many of them never even think of undressing. The queer little tables used in these homes are three or four feet across, and six inches high. Just imagine yourself a guest at one of them! You are invited to seat yourself and do so, more or less gracefully, according to the amount of practice you may have had, cross-legged upon the floor, getting as near the table as possible. One central dish of soup or meat, and forks are upon the table, also a loaf of black bread, unless it had been lain in some other convenient place. The hostess gives you a napkin, and the host takes a knife from his girdle and cuts a slice of bread for each one present. This is dipped piece by piece into the chief dish of the meal, and eaten as heartily as may be. Often the meat is too hot with red pepper, and too oily to suit a foreign taste. The people are remarkable for their hospitality. The dress of the peasants is so varied that it is impossible to describe it briefly. Each village has its own peculiarities in dress, and often quaint and picturesque costumes are seen. The women spin, knit, and weave the fabrics, and are the sole manufacturers of the simple, coarse raiment of the family; and a woman may be known to belong to this or that village by the color of the woolen apron, which is always worn. The life of these villagers is from childhood rougher than most of us can picture. Little children, dirty and ragged, are daily seen in winter, leading the beasts of burden to market with wood, hay or other produce—objects of pity to bring tears to our eyes and a heavy heartache whenever we meet them, and are thus brought face to face with their apparently joyless and comfortless lives.

A TERRIFIC COMBAT

Between a Boar and a Cow Results in the Death of Both.

When Ray McCollum, living at Farmer's Valley, Pa., went out to feed his cow a few mornings ago, he found her lying in a pool of blood in the barnyard. There were gashes in her flesh on her lower left side, her legs were stripped of their flesh in many places, and her horns were covered with blood. She was still alive, but was shot to end her misery. As there was not a foot of ground in the barnyard that was not torn, and as the soil was drenched with blood, and the barn and fence were spotted with it, it was plain that a desperate conflict had occurred during the night between the cow and some fierce animal. There was a break in the barnyard fence, showing where the trespassing animal had entered. David Marcy, a neighbor of McCollum's on going to feed his stock the same morning, discovered that a large and vicious Berkshire boar of his had broken from his enclosure. Marcy started to search for his missing boar, and heard of the plight in which McCollum had found his cow and barnyard. He was sure that the bloody duel that had taken place there the night before was between his boar and the cow, and this was made certain when he found the boar half buried in the soft mud on the edge of a swamp a quarter of a mile from McCollum's. The mud was red with blood for several feet around the boar. This had flowed from eleven holes in the animal's side where the cow had gored him. One of the boar's eyes were out, one of his tusks was broken off, and his flesh was frightfully ripped. He was nearly dead and was shot.

MR. COPPERTHWAITE'S WATCH.

Lost in a St. John House of Ill-Repute.

"C. H. Copperthwaite, B. A., from many warm friends, Dalhousie, N. B., Dec., 1889."

This inscription was under the case of a handsome gold watch which detective Ring and captain Jenkins recovered from a thief last night. The watch has lately caused the owner much uneasiness, but undoubtedly it will cost him more before it is handed over to him by the officers.

On the night of May 23rd Mr. Copperthwaite, who is the teacher of classics in one of the private schools of St. John city was in the house of ill-repute of Annie Watson at the foot of Duke street. He had been there several times before and was rather careless about the disposal of his valuables. In the morning he found that his gold watch, which he valued at $100, had disappeared. During the day he informed chief Clarke of what had occurred and that afternoon the Watson house was raided and information secured which led to the proprietess being fined $50 for keeping a bawdy house and the inmates $25 each. The watch was not found, however, but last night captain Jenkins and detective Ring arrested Fred Sherrard, in Lottie Murray's house on Brittain street on a charge of stealing the time piece. He admitted after being captured that he took it, and went with the officers to his house on Germain street where the watch was recovered.

A LARGE DIAMOND.

The "Excelsior," the largest diamond in the world, is now deposited in one of the safes of the bank of England. It was found in June last in the mines of Jagersfontein, Cape Colony, by Captain Edward Jorganson, the inspector of the mine. In his opinion, corroborated by that of the director, Mr. Gifford, the "Excelsior" is a stone of the purest water, and is worth about a million sterling. Exceptional precautions were taken to have it conveyed from the mine to the coast. A squadron of the Sixteenth Lancers guarded the carriage to Cape Town, from which it was brought to London in the gunboat Antelope. It is fully three inches in height, and nearly three inches in breadth, weighing 971 carats, or about seven ounces Troy. The color of the Jagersfontein diamond is white with a very slight bluish tint, and its lustre is matchless. At the centre is a very small black spot, which experts consider will be easily removed in the cutting. According to M. X. West, the British government have offered half a million pounds sterling for this diamond to the proprietors, Messrs. Breltmeyer & Bernheimer, but the offer has been refused. The German emperor is reported to be the probable purchaser of the "Excelsior."

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell is spending these months at his summer place in Nova Scotia, engaged in a series of investigations which may have important results. His outdoor work is devoted to experiments in "aerial navigation" in connection with Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution. While in his laboratory he is endeavoring to demonstrate a problem to which he has given a great deal of thought, and which he thoroughly believes. It is to harness electricity to light as it has been harnessed to sound, so that the people may be able to see a great distance, just as the telegraph enables them to write and the telephone enables them to speak a great distance Professor Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance. He insists that the fact has already been demonstrated, and that it only remains to construct the necessary apparatus to bring the discovery into actual and practical use. This is exceedingly difficult, much more difficult than the construction of the telegraph instrument or the telephone, for the reason that the vibrations of light are so much more rapid than the vibrations of sound. But Professor Bell is confident that he will soon be able to discover a diaphragm sufficiently sensitive to receive the vibrations of light, and produce the effect necessary to convey the impressions to the human vision.

TO ERECT A MEMORIAL.

The Society of the colonial wars committee, at New York, appointed to erect a suitable memorial over the remains of American soldiers who lost their lives at the capture of the fortress of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, in 1745, and whose last resting place was the scene of the defeat of the trained soldiers of the old world by the colonists of the new, in a regular siege, announce that through the kind interest and courtesy of the United States consul general at Halifax, the premier of Nova Scotia, the provincial secretary, and other owners of the land upon where the ruins of the French chapel citadel, clock tower and a case are standing in a perfect state of preservation, have offered a free site for the monument. The committe propose to erect a granite shaft of a size to be determined by the amount of the subscriptions received to dedicate the memorial on June 17th, 1895, 150th anniversary of the surrender, when it is expected that the governments of the United States and Great Britain will be represented by men-of-war and join in the celebration of the victory.

According to Mohammedan belief, the first copy of the Koran, or Alkoran, their sacred book, was brought down from the highest to the lowest heaven by Gabriel on the mysterious night of Al Khade in the month of Ramadan. This wonderful book, written in heaven and bound in satin, jewels and gold, was communicated to Mohammed at different times during a period of twenty-three years. This was done, according to Mohammedan belief, either by Gabriel in human shape or by God himself. When Gabriel acted as traslator and communicator, he did so "with a great sound of music and bells." God appeared either "veiled or unveiled during Mohammed's waking hours or during dreams at night."—St. Louis Republic.

FOR BUSY MEN.

News Jottings Culled from The Herald's Exchanges.

Erastus Wiman's trial has been postponed till June 4th.

E. Lautalum & Co., St. John, have assigned, with liabilities of $20,000.

W. C. Vanhorne, president of the C. P. railway, has been knighted by Her Majesty.

Sir Francis Johnson, chief justice of the supreme court of Quebec, died Sunday evening, aged seventy-seven years.

Frank Mulvey, a well known young lawyer, of Winnipeg, was drowned last Saturday, while canoeing on the Red river.

Friday of last week was Arbor Day in Toronto, and 10,500 flowers and plants were planted in the school grounds of that city.

Placide Hebert, a Lynn, Mass., shoe manufacturer, formerly of Westmorland county, N. B., has failed for $15,000, with very light assets.

Three of Peter Clinch's horses ran in the County Club races at Clyde Park, Boston, last Saturday, but only one of them, Donna Perfecta, got a place.

The French government has sued the Chicago World's Fair directors for $100,000 for damage to the French exhibit by the fire in the manufacturers' building.

George Holland, a farmer living near Madoc, Ontario, while ploughing the other evening was killed by lightning, as were also his team of horses and a colt.

The elevator in the Welcome Soap works, St. John, fell through three floors Monday. William Little was on it at the time and was seriously injured internally.

Much surprise is expressed over the fact that neither Hon. George E. Foster nor Hon. Mackenzie Bowell were included as recipients of the Queen's birthday honors.

The vacancy in the bench of Prince Edward Island, caused by the death of Judge Hensley, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald, a well known Island lawyer.

The Salvation Army in the Northwest is negotiating for the purchase of a fast steam-launch for the purpose, in the language of the army, of bombarding all the Canadian Pacific towns.

While returning to his home at Smithville from Mabou, C. B., Alex D. Smith, aged fifty-nine, drove over the edge of an embankment in the darkness, fell thirty feet to the bottom and was killed.

Hans Hansen, the young man condemned to hang at San Francisco, to save whose life the late Goveanor Boyd made strenuous efforts, has had his last respite, and must meet his fate on the gallows.

Gilbert Murdock, a well known citizen of St. John, and since 1885, chief engineer of the water department of that city, died Monday. He was a native of Paisely, Scotland, and was seventy-three years old.

A cable from London says that Australia is leaving Canada far behind in the butter markets. Since the month of October Australia has sent to Great Britain 11,754 tons, displacing the continental butter in the British markets.

James Tynan, the notorious "Number 1," who was so long sought after in connection with the Burke and Cavendish murders in Phœnix Park, Dublin, in 1882, is writing a book which will give the full story of the murders, and deal exhaustively with the movements of the Irish revolutionary and parliamentary parties since 1861.

Advices from West Africa state that the Arab slave trader, Makanajari, with 2,000 men, recently made an attack upon Fort Maguire, a British stronghold near Lake Yassa. The fort was garrisoned with 200 men, who opened fire on the Arabs, and, after a sharp battle, repulsed them with a loss of 110 killed. Makanajari was pursued and compelled to surrender.

A little son of Patrick Day, Lewisville, near Moncton, met with a serious accident last Saturday evening. The young lad was chasing a squirrel and climed a tree in pursuit of it. The tree was near a picket fence and the lad, after reaching quite a height, missed his hold and fell, alighting on the sharp pickets. He was caught under the left arm and the flesh quite badly lacerated. He was also seriously injured internally.

R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun, resides at Hartford, Conn. He is now seventy-four, with snow-white hair and a calm, clean-shaven face. He was born in North Carolina, and while a boy assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed and another for turning out cotton plants, and subsequently invented one for sowing rice. In 1861 he produced his masterpiece, a mitrailleuse, or repeating machine gun. At its first trial the gun fired two hundred shots a minute, but he has gone on elaborating it ever since, until now it fires something like twelve hundred shots in the same space of time.

The English house of commons has adopted a resolution affirming the principle that official charges in connection with parliamentary elections should be defrayed from the public funds. John Morley, secretary of state for Ireland, supported the resolution in behalf of the government. He said that the realization of this principle would open wider the doors of the commons to men of moderate means, most notably to workingmen. The wider open these doors were, the greater would be the authority and usefulness of the house. Lord Randolph Churchill and other tories expressed their sympathy with Mr. Morley's views.

The final retirement of the Guion line from the New York and Liverpool service reminds one of how rapidly records are made and how rapidly they are broken. The Arizona, which left New York Saturday last, on what may be her last trip, started everybody in July, 1878, by making the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in seven days, eight hours, and later eclipsed herself with seven days, eight hours, 49 minutes, Queenstown to Sandy Hook, "the fastest on record" at that date. Her sister ship, the Alaska, broke, in 1882, all records with six days, eighteen hours, thirty-seven minutes, land to land The Alaska is now tied up in Liverpool.

An elderly woman named Mary Crowe died in a house on Albermarle street, Halifax, Monday night. The apartment is almost totally devoid of furniture, and the miserable bed where the breath left the body of the unfortunate woman, consisted of a shake-down of filthy straw. The twenty-seven year old daughter was crazed with liquor. She danced over the dead form of her mother and pulled the corpse about the room by the hair of the head. The police arrested her, and the board of charities were asked to bury the dead. The daughter after arrest twice attempted suicide. She tried to strangle herself with a garter and also hang herself with a piece of her dress.